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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. (136)

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. (2355)

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies. (Case.)
Telegraphic Address: Press. Code: A.S.W. to the Editor.
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 19.

BIRTH.
On February 3rd, at Clifton, Macdonnell Road, the wife of J. Hooton, of a son. [35]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1906.

The reports which have of late been in circulation as to the organisation of a strong party in China with the watchword of "China for the Chinese" have a disquieting appearance; but they will probably prove to be only a re-assertion in more definite shape of what the Chinese have always maintained to be their unquestionable right. It is not unlikely that the cry has been got up by the reactionary officials as a counterblast to proposals for reform which have been made in other directions, and which there appeared to be some chance of realisation with the assistance of Japanese teachers. Starting upon the assumption that they are beyond the possibility of question superior to all other people, it has been natural for the Chinese to conclude that the advantages which foreign nations had over them were due only to their having certain appliances for war, which the Chinese themselves did not possess. If she only could get command of the same engines and learn how to use them, China, with her superior intelligence, must be able to make head against the outer barbarians. The success which has attended the struggle between Japan and one of the Great European Powers, superficially viewed, would tend greatly to confirm this conclusion; and it is certain that an impression injurious to foreign prestige generally must have been produced in some directions. So obstinate and conceited are a large section of the Chinese officials that no experience ever seems to be sufficient to make them abandon the idea that China is able to look down upon foreign nations and

must in the long run gain a position which will enable her to reassert her ancient exclusiveness. It is with this class that the present cries have originated, and unfortunately it would be too sanguine to imagine that they are not calculated to cause trouble. Of late years a more enlightened class of officials has sprung up in China, who recognise that foreign nations have to be respected and foreign relations carefully dealt with; and these men will be fully alive to the true state of affairs. Their influence, however, is comparatively weak as compared with that of the mass of reactionaries who are likely to take an opposite view; and thus the door is no doubt open to spread the specious theory that what Japan has proved herself capable of doing the far greater Central Kingdom could readily accomplish, if she once determined upon such a course. It would be idle to ignore the danger that may ensue from the dissemination of such views from official quarters. The plausible cry of "China for the Chinese" might have serious effects if cleverly and persistently reiterated, but it is to be hoped that the more enlightened, both among the official and the general classes, will be able to neutralise the effects that might otherwise be produced.

Among the official classes there must be a large number who are only too well aware that it would be utterly impossible for China, unless totally changed from what it is at the present time, to do anything like what has been accomplished by Japan, if China were ill-advised enough to try issues with any foreign nation. The flattering argument which may take with the ill-informed that what Japan can do China can do, is unfortunately met by the fact that when not a tithe as well prepared for war as she is at present, Japan had an easy victory in a struggle with the Chinese, and what is more important the more enlightened among the Chinese must be aware that the circumstances of the two nations are essentially different. It would take China many years to become sufficiently united to undertake any serious operations against an ordinary European Power with any chance of success, and of this the better informed among the Chinese officials are fully aware. It is not, therefore, likely that at headquarters there will be a desire to show more obstruction and hostility as regards foreign nations than has hitherto been the case. All connected with foreigners and foreign relations has always been distasteful to the Chinese, and the concessions they have made have always had to be forced from them. They have never, like the Japanese, recognised the policy of making friends and supporters of foreign nations by adopting a liberal policy towards them; but have always looked upon them as an unavoidable evil to be kept off as long as possible. The success which has attended the adoption of a different policy by Japan has, however, not been without its effect upon some of the more enlightened Chinese statesmen; but these still continue to be opposed by the majority, and the outcry that has been made is probably designed as a counterblast to the more liberal views. That such a line of action is likely to prove successful we have but too good proof in the past, and we may be certain that it will be adopted with success to the extent, at least, of making Chinese as slow as ever to move in the direction of improvement. But, on the other hand, it is not likely at the present time to have the effect of making China recede from the position which she now holds as regards foreign nations. She may not rapidly advance for some time, but she cannot seriously contemplate throwing off all relationship with foreign nations, as no doubt was the case in early days. If such a thing were possible, the effect of it would be that China would throw herself absolutely into the hands of Japan, who would be forced to again make a stand against her. Of this the high Chinese officials are well aware, and they are not likely to shape their foreign policy in such a direction. On the contrary, they are much more likely to fall back upon their traditional policy of pitting one or more nations against another.

The number of officials in the Hongkong Civil List is 153.

At the beginning of January there were sixteen Civil Servants absent on leave.

We publish on page 5 Police News, Local Sport, and other matter.

There are just twenty members and past members of the Hongkong Civil Service who are at present at an enjoyable time of other honours.

Nine months' leave of absence has been granted to Captain G. P. Lamont of the Hongkong Volunteers.

The Order in Council applying the second part of the Medical Act of 1886 to Japan is published in the Government Gazette.

The Government Gazette notifies that Mr. S. Swart will remain in charge of both the Norwegian and Swedish consulates in Hongkong.

The Civil List mentions the names of 29 Pensioned Officers of the Hongkong Civil Service, who draw annually an aggregate of about \$57,922.

\$30,249,013.91 was received at the Treasury between January 1st and November 30th, 1905, while the payments out for the same period amounted to \$31,420,124.55.

Since 1844 there have been ten Colonial Secretaries, ten Colonial Treasurers, nine Chief Justices, and ten Attorneys General. There have been only six Puisne Judges, the first, Mr. Henry John Bull, acting in 1862.

The Directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund are Messrs. A. M. Thompson, Colonial Treasurer, L. A. M. Johnston, P.M.G., C. M. Messer, Assistant Land Officer, E. H. Aquino, First Clerk, Stamp Office, and S. B. Corne Ross, Cadet.

The "Welcome" programme is published in another column. The Reception Committee will be pleased if every householder will illumine his window by night with a red lantern so as to give more effect to the scene which H.R.H. will gaze upon from the harbour.

A circular from the Secretary of State, published in the current Gazette, states that H.M.'s Government have been formally notified that the union of Sweden with Norway has been dissolved, and that they have taken official recognition of Norway as a separate kingdom.

There will be no lecture at the Royal Sanitary Institute on Tuesday owing to mobilisation. On Friday at 9 p.m. Captain Shinkwin, A.S.C. will lecture on "The appearance of healthy and diseased meat fit or unfit for food; and the most common diseases to be looked for in meat exposed for sale."

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended January 31st 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:—

	Average amount	Specie in reserve
Chartered Bank	\$3,334,898	\$2,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	18,563,944	13,000,000
National Bank of China	39,550	40,000
Total	\$22,008,392	\$15,540,000

The fourth of the regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, on the 30th day of June, 1905, for the Import and Export of Sugar (other than sugar in transit) is hereby amended by deleting the words "unloads or" in the last paragraph thereof and by substituting a comma for the full-stop at the end of such regulation, and by adding the following clause:—"but on the application of the master or agent of a vessel arriving in the Colony having any sugar on board the Superintendent of Exports and Imports may (without requiring any security) issue a permit for the temporary deposit of such sugar in the Kowloon Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and the said Company shall hold or dispose of such sugar as the Superintendent of Imports and Exports shall direct."

EXCISE OFFICER MURDERED.

TRAGEDY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

A disgusting rumour was in circulation in the city on Saturday morning when on being investigated proved to have its foundation in the fact that the Chief Excise Officer of the Opium Farm in the New Territory had been down to death in circumstances which pointed to murder. The deceased, Mr. Chan Beng-chau, who had come from Singapore and had proved a most energetic official, was stationed at Tai-po, and while it is conjectured that murder was not the aim of the assailants, but rather robbery, it would seem that they had been induced to more violent measures than they had anticipated.

So far as can be ascertained, a party of armed robbers entered the matched occupied by Mr. Chan Beng-chau in the early hours of Saturday morning. As he had weapons there it is evident they must have taken him unawares, and it is even suggested that there must have been some complicity between his servants and the robbers before they could have gained admission to the matched. At any rate, when the police were apprised of the occurrence, and Sergeant Lauder proceeded to the place, he found Mr. Chan Beng-chau dead, and many signs of a struggle. It was probably the stout resistance offered that resulted in the fatal deed being perpetrated by the miscreants, who in their haste to escape went off leaving the bundle of loot they had prepared. The police authorities at Hongkong were communicated with, and in the afternoon the police proceeded to Tai-po and took the necessary steps in the circumstances. The four robbers, with the two chair coolies who were in the employ of the deceased, had disappeared.

It is stated that within the last few days six native excise officers have resigned because they feared impending trouble, and the Opium Farmer is of the opinion that the criminals are likely to be found among the gangs of smugglers.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

AN OPPOSITION SPLIT.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The efforts to secure a united and strong Opposition have hastened the expected crisis, and an open split between the Free Trade and Protectionist members of the Opposition is regarded as imminent.

CHURCH & STATE IN FRANCE.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN PARIS.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Serious rioting has occurred at the Church of St. Clothilde, Paris, while an inventory of the Church property was being taken (by the State officials). About one hundred persons were injured in the mêlée.

AUSTRIA AND SERBIA.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The relations between Austria and Serbia regarding the Tariff question, have now reached a critical stage.

ITALIAN MINISTRY DEFEATED.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The Italian Ministry has been defeated.

[We take it this refers to the Fortis Ministry which was defeated a month ago on the question of a *modus vivendi* with Spain; but as just before this defeat the Ministry had received a vote of confidence by a majority of 61, there was a good deal of contention as to whether their defeat on the *modus vivendi* question by 153 votes called for the resignation of the Ministry. Signor Fortis, however, tendered his resignation to the King, who reserved his answer for further deliberation. It would appear that by the King's command the Ministry retained office and has been again defeated.]

THE HAMBURG ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The workmen's representation at Hamburg has been reduced from 70 to 24.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

MR. BIRRELL AT BRISTOL.

LONDON, February 1st.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol, said that the Education Bill would be the Bill of the session; he hoped that Christianity, which all were anxious to impart to their children, would not entirely disappear from debates in Parliament; the Liberals sought a national settlement which he believed they could obtain without the least abandonment of avowed principles; but no system could possibly be national unless it commanded a general consent, and for that forbearance must be shown to people differing from them.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

LONDON, February 1st.

The Japanese Embassy has received upwards of £5,000 towards the famine fund.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, February 1st.

Arrangements have been made by which four British and three Indian officers will proceed annually to Japan, where they will be attached to the Japanese army for two years, to study the language for the first year, and to perform regimental duties the second.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The Daily Mail urges a conference between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain with a view of uniting the party under Mr. Balfour with Mr. Chamberlain's programme.

ACCIDENT TO LADY GREY.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Sir Edward Grey's wife was thrown out of a trap yesterday, and is still unconscious. Lady Grey has concussion of the brain; her condition is very serious but not hopeless.

ITALY.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The Italian Chamber has rejected a vote of confidence in the Government by 221 to 118.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Most serious disorders took place in Paris yesterday; in the church of Saint Pierre, near the Chamber, a crowd of 3,000 barricaded themselves inside the church and

hurled stones; firemen climbed on to the roof and turned the hose on to them, while the troops stormed the doors, finally expelling the majority of the crowd, many of whom were drenched and bleeding; an enormous and excited crowd was gathered outside, and incessant scuffles and affrays occurred; the gendarmes charged repeatedly with drawn swords.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

In the last issue of the Government Gazette appears a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the period ended November 30th, 1905. Statistics as a rule do not afford very entertaining reading, but some of the figures in the table under notice are very suggestive and worthy of consideration. Looking at the totals first we find that the actual revenue up to November 30th was \$6,138,896.13 and the actual expenditure \$6,209,543.43. Although we have overrun the constant last year, we need not fear bankruptcy, and though it is not considered good business to draw on our resources, yet it is to be inferred that the deficit is more an item of bookkeeping than an actual loss. While the actual revenue falls about a million and a half dollars below the estimates, it is balanced to some extent by the actual expenditure being less than that anticipated, just under a million dollars, so the guess work of the estimates is not so far out after all. Again, it will be noticed that in the previous year we were more fortunately situated, for our revenue was in excess of the expenditure by about, roughly, \$200,000. Therefore, figuratively speaking, a fat year has been followed by a lean one. This will become more apparent when subtracting the figures for the two years we get only an increase of \$172,000 under revenue, but an increase of \$476,000 under expenditure. This would indicate that our income is certainly not keeping pace with our expenditure. Analysing the heads of revenue we find that the only decreases are from rent of government property, land and houses (\$27,032.89), and from land sales (\$62,211.23). The largest increase is from licences and internal revenue not otherwise specified, \$213,832, while the water account gives us an increase of \$33,577. It is satisfactory to note that the Post Office can show a progressive record, its revenue having gone up from \$337,893 in the similar period of 1904 to \$395,034 for last year, although it has not come up to the estimate. Another remarkable feature is that the amount derived from interest, \$10,073, is more than double what was estimated, \$5,000; but the amount of miscellaneous receipts (\$32,908), while showing an advance over those for the same period in the preceding year, is only about one-third of what was expected. Land sales' results are not far short of two million dollars less than was expected, and that account has also to show a decrease of \$65,211 when compared with 1904. Turning to the heads of expenditure we are faced with the fact that there are considerable more items which show increases than decreases. The most notable decreases are under the headings of Public Works Revenue, current, \$91,307, and Land Court, New Territory, \$19,610, followed by the charge on account of public debt, \$9,354. Last year the Post Office absorbed \$521,052, almost double that of the previous period and very much in excess of the estimate. The Botanical and Afforestation Department was not so costly as was anticipated, only \$39,489 being spent as compared with \$45,643 the previous year. It was about \$9,000 under the estimate. The ecclesiastical expenditure was the same as last year, \$2,700, but the money spent in education, which few will begrudge, is greater by \$5,541 than in 1904, while the cost of medical and bacteriological departments was \$888 less. Another item which shows a decrease is the Magistrate's last year's figures being \$31,612 as compared with \$33,674 the previous year, but the upkeep of police, fire brigade and gnat involved \$612,550, a sum which shows an advance of \$3,530 on that of the preceding period. The Sanitary Department also calls for an increasing expenditure, last year's figures, \$253,989, being \$8,757 more than its predecessor. Military expenditure amounted to no less than \$1,294,137, an advance of \$88,000, while public works extraordinary called for \$161,139 more than last year.

The Royal Visitor.

LATEST OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A cable was received from Singapore on Saturday night finally settling details of arrangements for the Royal visit, and cancelling a previous telegram which had requested the postponement of certain proposed events.

We are now authorised to state that the following is the complete programme. The P. & O. s.s. *Dongola*, with His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and other members of the Garter Mission to Japan on board, is timed to arrive in the harbour at 10 a.m. on Friday, February 9th. Arrangements are being made by the Harbour Master with the owners of launches to make a line of launches dressed with flags from Green Island to the anchorage, and it is hoped also that the passage from the ship to Blake Pier will be lined with boats from the merchant ships in harbour, the occupants of which will receive the Prince as he passes with towed *donas*.

Immediately the *Dongola* makes fast, H.E. the Governor will proceed on board to call officially on H.R.H. Prince Arthur will be asked to land at Blake Pier at 11 a.m., and will be received there with a royal salute by a guard of honour of 100 of the rank and file of the 129th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluchis with the King's colours and band of the regiment. An artillery salute of 21 guns will be fired at the same time from the saluting battery. His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and his Staff will be present with the guard of honour.

After H. R. H. has been received by the guard of honour the reception committee will be introduced by His Honour the Chief Justice, who will present an address of welcome. This will be followed by the presentation of an address by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai on behalf of the Chinese community, and by Mr. Noma, Consul for Japan at Hongkong, on behalf of Japanese residents in the Colony.

The space south of Blake Pier will be occupied by the Royal West Kent Regiment. Admission within the line of sentries to those taking part in the presentation of addresses, and to the press, will be by ticket. After the addresses have been presented, His Royal Highness and members of the mission will proceed to Government House by following a route which will be lined by the troops, who will present arms by half companies as the Prince passes. The route from Blake Pier to Government House will be by Connaught Road, Warden Street, Queen's Road and Garden Road (past the Peak Tram Station). The band of the Royal West Kent Regiment will play selections on the New Parade ground during and after the progress of H.R.H. to Government House. H.R.H. Princes Arthur, Lord Redesdale, K.C.V.O., C.B., member of the Mission, Captain Wyndham, Esquerry to H.R.H., and Mr. M. W. Lamson, of the Foreign Office, will, while in Hongkong, be the guests of H.E. the Governor. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., member of the Mission, will be the guest of H.E. Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., member of the Mission, and Colonel Arthur Davidson, C.V.O., C.B., Esquerry to His Majesty the King, will be the guests of H. E. Major General Villiers Hatton, C.B.

On the afternoon of Friday, 9th instant, H.E. the Governor will give a garden party, and in the evening an official dinner. On Saturday, 10th, the Royal party will proceed by sea to Deep Water Bay and will be entertained at lunch by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club. They will then proceed by chair across the hills to Happy Valley, and will be received and entertained on the polo ground by the Polo Club. In the evening H. R. H. and party will proceed to the Ko Shing theatre, where they will be entertained by the Chinese community. After dinner they will proceed along the route already indicated to view the illuminations in the Chinese quarter and also in the European quarter. They will then proceed to the Parade ground where a Baluchi and Khattak dance will be given by the 129th Baluchis. H. R. H. will be invited to take a short trip on the harbour to view the general illuminations on the Peak and harbour front.

The committee of Hongkong Club purpose throwing open the Club to ladies after 10 o'clock on that evening. On Sunday the 11th, Prince Arthur will lunch privately with the Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis at Kowloon, and during the afternoon will visit the Peak. In the evening he will dine privately with H. E. Sir Gerard H. U. Noel. On Monday, 12th, Prince Arthur will lunch privately with H. E. Major General Villiers Hatton.

Owing to the death of His Majesty the King of Denmark, Prince Arthur will be unable to attend the races on the 12th and 13th, and the ball at which it was proposed to entertain H.R.H. on a former date has been cancelled.

H.R.H. and the Garter Mission to Japan will leave Hongkong early on Wednesday, the 14th instant, on board H.M.S. *Diadem*, and are due to arrive at Yokohama on Monday, February 19th.

The following regulations, having received the approval of His Excellency the Governor, will be observed on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught:—The P. & O. steamer *Dongola* conveying His Royal Highness will proceed through the Central Fairway direct to No. 4 buoy in the man-of-war anchorage. From the time the vessel leaves Sulphur Channel the line of made fast to the buoy the Central Fairway will be closed to ordinary traffic, and no ship, junk or vessel of any description other than those authorised to be in attendance on the *Dongola* may pass in or across the Central Fairway during this period. From 9 a.m. until the *Dongola* enters the Central Fairway the Western end of the Southern Fairway will be entirely closed to traffic and no ship, junk or vessel of any description may pass through the line of launches moored across this entrance. At the disembarkation of His Royal Highness the route from the *Dongola* to Blake Pier will be lined by launches and no junk, steam launch, boat or other vessel except those engaged in the disembarkation may pass in or between the lines.

THE SHIPPING AND TRADE OF HONGKONG FOR 1905.

During the year 1905 the total number of ships trading to this port was 452,758, having a registered tonnage of 34,185,091. These vessels discharged 4,733,943 tons of cargo, and shipped 3,067,792, while 3,415,418 tons passed through the port. Bunker coal to the amount of 677,418 tons was shipped. The number of passengers to arrive was 5,812,841, of whom 5,511,365 departed, besides 64,341 emigrants. Of the vessels engaged in the trade of the port 3,995 were British and 3,845 foreign ocean going; while in the river trade there were 7,485 British and 975 foreign river steamers. The number of steamships under 60 tons engaged in foreign trade was 1,800, while a fleet of 33,475 junks also traversed eastern seas bringing cargo from various ports to and taking it from Hongkong. Steam launches to the number of 337,913 were engaged in local trade and 63,267 junks, the Star Ferry Company's launches not being included in the former number.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Beckuana* left Shanghai on the 2nd inst., at 5 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, 5th inst.

The C.P.R. s.s. *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver on Friday, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m. The s.s. *Cambridge* departs from Calcutta, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst.

The Bucknall Line s.s. *Matoppe*, from London and ports, left Colombo on the 28th Jan.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The 16th annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held at the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock presided over a fair attendance. The Chairman read the annual report submitted by the ladies of the committee. At the outset the ladies expressed their thanks to all who had assisted in carrying out the work of the Society during the past year. In that period 22 cases were brought under the notice of the committee and in 17 of these assistance was given. Other cases, numbering over 40, were assisted through the Rev. J. H. Franco, who had rendered considerable service to the Society by investigating cases and helping such as were deserving, the Society placing \$15 per month at his disposal for this purpose. Employment was found in the Colony for some of the applicants and passages paid for others to various places where they had friends or were likely to find employment. The Society paid for the support and education of four orphans at the Diocesan Girls' School every month in 1905. One had now finished her education and had obtained employment in the Colony as a nursemaid. Two girls had been supported at the Italian Convent for the year; one boy at the French Convent; and one girl partly supported at Miss Johnston's. As the funds of the Society were at a very low ebb in October Major Chapman kindly consented to the proceeds taken at one of the Volunteer concerts being given to the Society. Through the kindness of many people and firms, who generously gave their services and help, and to the committee supporting the concert the funds were increased by the large amount of \$1,095. During the year Mrs. Robertson resigned her place on the committee owing to ill-health, and Mrs. Dickson had since acted as president. Lady Berkeley continuing as vice-president. Mrs. Hoare left the Colony during the year, and Mrs. Johnson was elected on the committee in her place. The following ladies retired in rotation from the committee: Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Peter and Mrs. Swan. The two former offered themselves for re-election. Mrs. Peter and Mrs. Swan resign, as they were leaving the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN, having given details of the cases of relief, said it would be seen that the Society had done a great deal of work and would have done more if they had had the funds at their disposal. He should like to see more people subscribe to the funds of the Society and assist them in their work, because all who had offices in the city knew that men often came in for assistance and were given money in order to be got rid of. He objected most strongly to indiscriminate charity and indeed to charity at all to anyone who was able to work. It would be better, in his opinion, if people instead of giving money themselves were to contribute to the Society and then refer all cases to it. By doing so they could be sure that each case would be properly investigated and dealt with on its merits (applause). The accounts showed that they had carried forward \$988.03 from last year, and had afforded relief to the extent of \$2,388.54, but had it not been for the large sum, \$1,095, received through the Volunteer concert they would have a serious deficit to face. He, therefore, appealed to the general public to come forward and support the Society, which he might say was urgently in need of funds. Regarding the Destitutes' Relief Scheme members would remember a resolution which was passed at last annual meeting by which it was decided to adopt His Excellency the Governor's proposal temporarily for a term of not less than a year until the Government had drawn up some scheme to do away with the difficulty. His Excellency had written to say that he wished to continue his subscription and hoped that other guarantors would do the same, at least, during the coming year. From this it would be seen that the Government had evidently not yet been able to draw up any satisfactory scheme. His Excellency was anxious that the scheme for giving relief in deserving cases should be continued, so he hoped that the same guarantors and some fresh ones would come forward.

Mr. Pollock then read the Rev. J. H. Franco's report of the working of the Guarantee Scheme as follows:—In view of the fear openly expressed by prominent members of the community that the publication of the guarantee scheme would lead to the invasion of undesirable persons from the surrounding ports it was thought advisable to exercise care in the administration of the funds, and to err in the direction of strictness rather than in that of leniency, and it was made a fixed rule that men who were known to have deserted their ships should not be eligible to receive its benefits. At the same time care was taken that no deserving case that could be brought under the scope of its operations should be neglected. About the middle of the year it was suggested by His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan that the original scheme should be extended so as to make it available not only for seamen but also for destitute Europeans of all classes. This proposal having been accepted by all but two of the guarantors the scheme on the whole was worked on the wider lines, care, however, being taken to reserve the guarantee of the two dissentients for *bona fide* sailors. Ten cases in all were admitted to the benefits of the scheme. Out of this number six obtained employment after longer or shorter periods of waiting. One of this number on the very day on which he became chargeable to his guarantor. One was taken over by the Board of Trade and sent home to England; one through age and infirmity coupled with bad habits failed to obtain employment; a third disappeared from

the Colony on the day on which employment was found for him and a fourth, after staying in the Sailors' Home for three days, refused to comply with the reasonable requests of the Home superintendent and left the Home and subsequently the Colony. On the whole, the scheme may be said to have met a real need. A number of men have been enabled by its means to keep afloat during what might otherwise have been a period of absolute destitution, and have thus had a much better chance of getting employment.

Rev. Mr. Hickling asked if all the guarantors under the Governor's scheme had been called on during the year.

Mr. Pollock understood that ten guarantors were not.

Mr. Hickling supported Mr. Pollock's remarks, but wished to add that no charity should be given to anyone able to work and able to get work. There had been cases during the year of men able and willing to work, but unable to get it; there was also a case in which a man who had been assisted not only repaid the money expended on him, but gave a donation towards assisting other unfortunate. He thought there were many people who would support the Society, but who could not afford to give \$12; therefore, they should make it known that they would be pleased to receive smaller amounts. Another important matter he thought should be brought forward was with regard to the increasing number of destitute Americans who were finding their way here from Manila. It was very necessary that the American community in the Colony should come forward with some real assistance towards their relief. When these people endeavored to call on their own nationals they were turned by underlings, and never succeeded in getting to the fountain head.

Mr. Pollock agreed with the remarks of Messrs. Franco and Hickling, and said he felt sure American agents would come forward now that their attention had been called to the matter of their destitute countrymen.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the result being as follows:—President, Mrs. C. W. Dickson; vice-president, Lady Berkeley; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Gershom Stewart; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Thomson; Committee, Mrs. Badley, Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Marcus Shale, Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Browne; Reference committee, Rev. J. H. Franco, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Dr. F. Clark, and Dr. Thomson.

HONGKONG BOWLING CLUB.

SMOKING CONCERT.

A fairly well attended and apparently fully enjoyed "tubae chaunt" took place on Saturday night at the Hongkong Bowling Club. The Chairman, Mr. A. B. Moulder, assisted by the vice-chairman, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, presided, and the former, during an interval, presented to Mr. R. Henderson the "Captain Chenoweth Challenge Cup" which Mr. Henderson had won for the first time in a billiard competition.

The musical part of the programme was greatly enriched by the contributions of Mr. Green's string orchestra, composed of Messrs. J. Incey and R. Guiterrez (mandolines), L. Remedios and C. Remedios (guitars), F. Ega Silva and L. A. de Graça (guitars), Messrs. Geo. Grimbale, P. E. Brown, and E. Sheffield in turn were much valued pianists.

After a march, "Amora," by the orchestra, Mr. W. J. Terrill sang "In Sweet September." Mr. G. W. C. Barnett, who was the "lion comique" of the evening, sang (in costume and make-up) about "Husbands," and, in response to a unanimous demand, followed with a burlesque of "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" Mr. W. L. W. had a similar reception for "At the Pantomime," his encore contribution being called "Single and Married." These music-hall turns were followed by a complete contrast, Mr. Incey's solo on the Balalaika, a Russian stringed instrument of peculiar shape, causing a hush. The melody ("Kiev") was plaintive, mournful, and yet wholly pleasing, and the soloist had to repeat it. Then it was Mr. P. W. Goldring's turn to capture the sympathies of an already delighted company, and this he did completely with a carefully studied and fully able rendition of high-class songs. "My love is come, and (for encore) "A Song of Thanks-giving," the latter a most acceptable contribution. Mr. E. G. Jordan sang a parody of "Oh, promise me," which heightened the good humour of the crowd, and Mr. Walslow (who had to leave to perform elsewhere) sang a song of Paradoxes. The second part of the programme was opened by the orchestra with the intermezzo, "Pas d'Espagne," which title was humorously announced as "pass the asparagus." The selection was warmly encored. Mr. Barnett had further triumphs in his stammering song, "B-b-bonnie M-m-mary of Arg-gug-gug-gyle" (enc.) and a song which illustrated how misleading adages may be. Mr. Green's violin solo, "Serenade," was encored, as was also Mr. Goldring's expressive singing of "Simon the Cellarer." Mr. Goldring gave "Sally in our Alley" then, with adequate expression, and Mr. Terrill improved upon his own previous contribution with a tastefully modulated vocalisation of a patriotic song, "Comrades to arms." The official programme ended with another humorous contribution by the secretary, Mr. Jordan. The members extended it, however, by a number of voluntary contributions. The hall of the Club, it should be stated, had been converted into a most effective theatre, and looked very well indeed.

The danger of a woman is that she can do nothing in moderation.—Andrew Carnegie.

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN SOLDIER AT HONGKONG.

The *U.S. Eastern*, which arrived from Manila on Saturday, brought Major-General Corbin, the Officer Commanding the American Army in the Philippines. Major-General and Mrs. Corbin and party were not allowed to leave Manila without cordial farewells. The Manila papers which reached Hongkong coincidentally with the distinguished visitors state that everybody of any importance attended the farewell "At Home" at their residence. The *Catholon* remarks in its editorial columns:—"By the departure of Major General Corbin the army in the Philippines loses an able and energetic commander, and the government a constant friend and keen adviser. It remained for General Corbin to make the army an arm of the civil law, after division chiefs had apparently exalted it above the governing power. General Corbin achieved this within loss of dignity and without friction, smoothing over the disagreements between the military and the civil, and acting always for the right. During his tour of duty in the Philippines, he has brought to fruition a number of plans for improvement, and has originated and set in motion others. The great post at Fort William McKinley owes much to him, and the contentment at Baguio is his doing. Though two commanders were here after war had ended before him, Corbin may well go down in history as the first peace chief in the islands. He first recognized the fact that the civil had supplanted the military. The *Catholon* expects that when his service in the army is over, as it will be in September, he will be given a fitting post abroad, which he would adorn."

Major-General Corbin and Mrs. Corbin (who is a beautiful woman of the best American type) are at the Peak Hotel, and intended to depart by the *U.S. Korea*.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

February 5th.

PRACTICALLY "DO IT YOURSELF." I am told that the Viceroy has called a meeting to the following (I feel it is a mistake to raise funds locally for the Canton-Hankow Railway, it is better to appoint a high official from Peking to come here and take over the management of railway affairs and see to its construction). No reply is mentioned.

VICEROY AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. In his message to the Chamber of Commerce, of which I sent you a full translation the other day, the Viceroy promised to afford full protection to any resolute and energetic person who would undertake to raise funds and construct the railway. This, it is said, practically puts the affair in the hands of the merchants, as the officials will have nothing to do with the matter. In consequence, the merchants of the 72 guilds have consulted Lai Kwai-pui, and Lai has urged them to take the matter up at once, as this seems a chance for them to get control of the business.

The 72 guilds and the eight charitable institutions have now issued the following expression:—"The Canton-Hankow railway has been redeemed by the combined strength and vigorous efforts of the Kwangtung people, who were determined to get it back. Tens of thousands of people were of one mind and all are anxious to see the completion of this railway. Owing to the trouble of last year, the matter has been delayed. It is now our duty to take immediate steps to raise the necessary funds to construct it, so as to adhere to the original idea in redeeming the concession. All Cantonese people are invited to attend a meeting which will be held in the Chamber of Commerce. Please do not grudge using your legs to come there. We are anxiously looking forward to see you attend."

THE NEW TAXATION DEFEATED.

The Viceroy is very much vexed at having suffered defeat. It is said that Tao-tai Wen Tsang-yao, seeing his Excellency so dejected, spoke to him as follows:—"In all dealings with the Cantonese people the officials must show a firm hand and must use threats to intimidate them, so that they are certain to give in and gratify your Excellency's desires." It appears Wen Tsang-yao has been the cause of Viceroy Shun's repeated efforts to bring forward the question of increased taxation. On the 24th of last month the Viceroy sent a memorial to the Throne recommending seven officials to be cashiered, for not reporting the truth and deceiving him as to what actually occurred in the course of the dispute at the meeting. From official sources I am informed that the seven officials are the Prefect, the Nam Hoi, the Poon-Yu, the Railway deputy Ching Cho-yam, the Police deputy Cheung Shing-ling, and two others, probably Wen Tsang-yao and Heung Mau-wing.

The Police deputy is very angry with the Poon-Yu Magistrate, on whom he throws all the responsibility, as he gave him to understand that it was the Viceroy's order that Lai Kwai-pui should be arrested. He says he will never forgive him if he loses his situation.

OFFICIAL TRANSFER.

Tao-tai Chai-Hai-wai, who was recently delegated to attend the grand manoeuvres of the northern armies, is transferred to Szechuen, his term of office as President of the Cheong-Pui College having expired.

DISPERSED OWNERSHIP.

It is reported that Viceroy Shun has received a long telegram from the Waiyung requesting him to forward explanations regarding the seizure of \$400,000 worth of coal, said to belong to Chan-Tung-sheng. The British Minister has protested against this seizure, as the coal is said to belong to the National Bank of China.

HONGKONG AND THE HOUSING QUESTION.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS."]

The housing of the population of Hongkong is a question that has exercised the minds of our authorities for many years and despite earnest attempts at its solution the problem still faces us. There is no disguising the fact that the evils of overcrowding are as pronounced as they were before the passing of the Public Health Ordinance in 1903 and that notwithstanding glowing reports of good work done there is evidence that only the fringe has been touched. Admittedly the improvements which have been undertaken by the Government have proved of incalculable benefit to the areas which were so fortunately situated as to come within their scope, but they have been very costly, and the work has been so tardy that it does not seem inopportune now to suggest that the existing conditions demand the application of more speedy measures, either as palliatives or reforms.

With a view to bettering the housing of the Chinese, the whole of the Sanitary and Building Ordinances were consolidated in one Bill which became the "Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903." One of its principal provisions was the abolition of cubicles, the idea being that speculators would be compelled to build suitable houses which would contain legal rooms, but unfortunately the desired result has not been achieved and the enactment is for all practical purposes nugatory. True, the wooden partitions which divided the floor of the Chinese house into so many apartments have been removed—thus complying with the letter of the Ordinance—but they have been replaced by cloth curtains or sacking, which are more objectionable inasmuch as they afford less privacy and are dirtier and more insanitary. This we can affirm as the result of independent inquiry.

From the superficial observation exercised by the ordinary citizen taking a walk through Chinatown it is very apparent that the densely packed hovels, more like rabbit hutches than the dwellings of human beings, are a nuisance to the public health and certainly no credit to any community. In the neighbourhood of Old Taipingshan the unsightly erections, swarming with people, with squalor, filth and dirt staring the visitor in the face, are veritable dens of darkness. Supposing we enter any of these houses, what do we find? The most wretched conditions in which it is possible to imagine any people. Take a typical house, not the worst by any means. It is three or four storeys in height. Each storey consists of one long room, about 60 feet in length and 13 feet in width, and a kitchen attached. The ground floor is perhaps occupied as a workshop, with sleeping accommodation for about ten persons beyond. The second floor is usually a family flat. The owner lets it to one person at a rent varying from \$2 to \$2.5, dependent on the locality, and he or she sublets it in portions to a number of married couples, usually six, occasionally more, who pay rent sufficient to afford a margin of profit to the actual tenant. As the room is long and narrow, extending from the front of the house to the back without lateral windows, it will be easily understood that the greater part of the apartments are in darkness and also deficient in ventilation; only the cubicle next the window has any light or fresh air.

The occupants of the others, if they wish to do any work, must light lamps or candles, even in broad daylight. Truly, a sad state of affairs. But this is not all. Beside the families which occupy the cubicles—and a cubicle really consists of a bed space curtained off, affording little or no privacy and absolutely not the slightest degree of comfort or convenience—there are as a rule several beds or bunks in the remaining portion of the room on which the tenant or perhaps some single men may sleep, and the amount of overcrowding which this arrangement causes is sometimes to have over 20 people sleeping in one room. The third floor may be a man's flat, and consists of a number of bunks, certificated to accommodate 10, 12, or 14 persons. With the exception of the outside walls, the building is of the flimsiest wood, and it is not difficult to imagine what an awful death roll there would be should the premises catch fire.

There is only one stuffy little kitchen available to the residents of each floor for culinary uses. Other conveniences there are none, not even a constant supply of water, and there can be little wonder that with darkness, absence of fresh air, overcrowding, lack of ordinary conveniences, not to speak of a plentiful supply of water, and impossibility of enjoying ablutions, it is very difficult to keep these cubicles clean.

With the law enforced and only legal rooms permitted, i.e., a window provided for each cubicle, some measure of improvement would be apparent, but at present the only result is of enforcing the law abolishing cubicles is to harass the unfortunate tenants who experience a bad time when the Sanitary Inspector comes round and insists on the woodwork being taken down. The owner escapes all the worry and trouble except perhaps indirectly, when he may experience difficulty in letting a floor, but that contingency will not occur very often in a city where overcrowding is so rampant as here.

That the problem is not an insoluble one has already been proved. A young correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" recently pointed out, in a block of houses just been erected on the east side of Hill Road, capable of accommodating at least 300 people, a very ordinary convenient lateral window, and there are proper apartments, well lighted, and on the whole possessing some degree of comfort and privacy. In existing tenements that are not on areas selected for resumption the application of similar methods as a palliative is surely not unworthy of consideration, pending some more drastic measure of reform which will not be so slow nor so expensive as the present policy of resumption.

LONG. HING & CO. IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS CAMERAS, NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

N. & G. SPECIAL B. & PLATE CAMERA, Fitted with ZEISS "PROTAR" Lens, Yellow Screen, and Leather Case	\$300.00
N. & G. "NYDIA" POCKET CAMERA, PLATE, Fitted with ROSS Homocentric Lens and Leather Case	185.00
ROSS FOCAL PLANE CAMERA & PLATE, with 3 Dark Slides and Leather Case	140.00
No. 3A. FOLDING POCKET KODAK, with B. & L. PLATINUM LENS	150.00
" 4. SCREEN FOCUS " " GOERZ LENS	140.00
" 5. CARTRIDGE " " " " " "	135.00
" 3A. FOLDING POCKET " " " " " "	135.00
" 3 " " " " " " " "	120.00

JUST LANDED.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS. SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES	\$32.00
" 24 BOTTLES	\$34.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MISSIONARIES ATTACKED.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR AT CANTON.

There was great excitement on the Shamshui on Saturday morning when it became known that the residence of Dr. Andrew Beattie, who, with his wife, has practically made the care of lepers their life's work, was forcibly entered on Saturday morning by a gang of armed robbers. Surrounding the American Presbyterian Mission, which is situated at Fati, they held up the inmates, and while several seized Dr. and Mrs. Beattie, bound them hand and foot, others ransacked the house and collected all the valuables—money, watches, silver, clothing, etc., to the value of over \$1,000. Pistols held at the heads of the missionaries prevented them from raising the alarm, but the assailants did not attempt to carry into effect the threats which they made towards the Doctor and his wife. Naturally, the occurrence has caused great excitement among the foreign residents who feel uneasy, and the Viceroy has been asked to have the culprits promptly arrested and punished.

ANGLO-FRENCH QUICKSILVER & MINING CONCESSION (KWEE-CHAU PROVINCE) OF CHINA (LTD.)

An extraordinary general meeting was held on Dec. 26th at Winchester House to consider resolutions to reconstruct this company, and with that object to wind it up voluntarily, to appoint Mr. H. A. H. Russell (secretary of the company) liquidator, to authorise him to consent to the registration of a new company, and to approve a scheme of arrangement to be submitted to the meeting. Mr. C. J. Brockland, who presided, moved the first resolution, which affirmed the desirability of reconstructing the company. He said that the board gave the shareholders a hint last year that the company's resources were nearly at an end, and a reminder to a similar effect was given in a circular issued last July. After waiting in vain for several months for good news about the concessions the directors had called the shareholders together without being able to report that they could make progress with the development of the property. With regard to the mining portion of the undertaking, work had lately been confined to the development of mines at Wen Shan Ching and Chian-shan, in the early part of the year they did a great deal of exploring work, and came to the conclusion that about a third of the province of Kwei-Chan contained a great deal of mineral which they considered belonged, under the concession, to the company. Their resources were small, and they could not do more than locate a number of what appeared to be good mines. He could not give any encouraging news about the company's railway concession. According to the newspapers the Chinese were endeavouring to realize their position in view of the result of the war between Russia and Japan; he supposed they were trying to show the world that they had some new blood. The company were doing very well indeed with their mining at Wen Shan Ching, although they had as yet failed to get the additional mines for which they were negotiating. Excellent news was being obtained from two of their mines. The directors' report gave a full information of the year's work, and the company's position, would shortly be in the hands of the shareholders. Under the proposed scheme of arrangement the preference shares would be assessed at 2s 6d, a very low amount, but he thought it would be sufficient to lead the company on to great success. The board intended to call on the Chinese Government to make good the loss through the failure of that Government to fulfil their obligations under the concession. Unless the company got compensation soon a very large sum would be asked for. The cause of the non-payment of dividend was the obstructive policy of the Chinese Government. Sir George Smith, in seconding the motion, said that if the Chinese Government had carried out only half their obligations under the concession, Ever since he joined the board the company had been labouring under the persistent open and concealed opposition of one of their own directors, Tcheng Ming-yuen, who had been foisted upon them as the representative of a Chinese syndicate, and to secure whose removal from office negotiations were going on. Tcheng Ming-yuen had encouraged the natives who were working certain mines within the scope of the company's concession to refuse to give them up. The money which the company would obtain under the reconstruction should be applied to strengthening their position on Wen Shan Ching and in enforcing, with the aid of the British and French Governments, the company's claims against the Chinese. The company had endeavoured to get the railway concession settled, and the British Minister at Peking had, to a limited extent, interested himself in taking note of their requirements. They must maintain their rights. It was stated that the Chinese were about to re-enter upon the concessions they had given to various people, that they were not going to

give any new concessions, and that they were going to make a claim of "China for the Chinese." He had no objection to that, but if the Chinese wanted the concessions back they must pay for them, and recompense the shareholders for the loss due to the obstructive tactics which had been pursued. Mr. A. W. Stirling, solicitor to the company, explained the scheme of arrangement and stated that this nominal capital of the new company would be the same as that of the present undertaking. It would take certain cash assets of the present company (excepting certain cash in hand at the bank and in China), and in payment would issue to the liquidator or his nominees 160,546 shares of £1 each with 17s 6d credited as paid. The scheme apportioned to the shareholders one share in respect of each preference share, one in respect of every four founders' shares, and one in respect of every five of the ordinary shares. A question had been raised with regard to the equitable nature of the suggested proportions allotted for founders' and ordinary shares. This matter was still open to discussion, and certain alterations might be effected. The principal feature of the scheme was that there would be no classes of shares. In the course of a discussion, Mr. Thomas said that about five years ago the company had liquid assets to the extent of £75,000. He moved an amendment rejecting the scheme and appointing a committee to examine the accounts of the last five years. Mr. Wolsey seconded the amendment. Mr. J. S. Rubinstein, who stated that he represented a number of foreign shareholders, asked for an adjournment of the meeting. Eventually the amendment was lost and the resolution was adopted, as were also the remaining resolutions.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 4th at 12.5 a.m. The barometer has fallen in N. China and Formosa, and risen over S. China and E. Japan. The high pressure area lies over the Yangtze, and pressure is relatively low over the Pacific to the S. of the Philippines. Strong monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate N. winds; cloudy, some rain.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

THE APOLLO PIANOPLAYER

IS A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.

You should hear it. RECITALS DAILY.

NEW MODEL PIANOS BY THE MOST NOTED EUROPEAN MAKERS.

"OWN MAKE"

IN SOLID TEAK.

EMBODYING THE MINIMUM OF COST

WITH THE MAXIMUM OF EXCELLENCE

\$375 AND UPWARDS.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES. WITH TAPERING ARMS.

LATEST OPERAS & SONGS. Hongkong, 1st January, 1905. 1116

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees. No charge for examinations. Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the Sid entrance to the Hongkong Hotel). Hongkong, July 5th, 1905. 49

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and sent to the Editor's Office, 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Rd. Liebo's.

P.O. No. 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE ONLY EDITION OF RACE BOOKS AND PROGRAMMES authorized by the Stewards of the Jockey Club are those printed by Messrs. NOONAN & CO. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. [345]

LOST.

A GOLD BRACELET set with small Diamonds. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to "CROWNST" Barker Road to 27, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. [346]

TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with Bath-rooms attached. Board optional. Healthy locality. For Terms, apply to—

"Z.Y.X." Office.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. [347]



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MARINERS are hereby warned that an extra good look out should be kept and lights be shown brightly burning during the nights of the 5th and 6th inst., as H.M. Ships will probably be manoeuvring without lights on these dates.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Captain R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. [348]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th Feb., the SUPPLY of WATER within the area bounded by the undermentioned streets will be controlled by bringing the RIDER-MAINS into operation, and that the water will be turned on to each rider-main daily for about one hour between the hours of 6 and 10 a.m.

- On the North by Connaught Road Central, Queen's Road Central and Wellington Street.
 - On the East by Douglas Street, Jubilee Street and Graham Street.
 - On the West by Wing Sing Street and Ramsey Street.
 - On the North by Lyndhurst Terrace, Gage Street and Gough Street.
 - On the South by Hollywood Road.
 - On the East by Pottinger Street.
 - On the West by Shing Wong Street.
- W. CHATFIELD, Water Authority.
- Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. [349]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On FRIDAY, the 3rd February, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

A FINE COLLECTION OF OLD PEKIN CURIOS, comprising—

VASES, WALL PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, OLD BRONZES, SILK EMERALDINE, TEA CUPS, SNUFF BOTTLES, PALACE and TEMPLE HANGINGS, KAKEMONOS, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. [350]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN", Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURIE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. [343]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the HEAD QUARTER OFFICE, Fletcher Street, until 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, 16th February, 1906, for the undermentioned SUPPLIES AND SERVICES, for the period of 12 months from 1st April, 1906:—

- Meat.
- Hospital Supplies and Medical Comforts.
- General Supplies and Provisions.
- Oil, Wick, and Barrack Supplies.
- Coal, Coke, Wood and Charcoal.
- Barrack Services and Scavenging.
- Washing.
- Transport Services (Supply of Launches, Junks, Coolies, &c.).
- Forage.

Forms of Tender and any particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the OFFICER COMMANDING ARMY SERVICE CORPS, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The Tenders must be properly filled up and signed, and dated, and no tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope marked "TENDER" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

Head Quarters Office, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [335]

INTIMATIONS

CONNAUGHT RECEPTION.

OWING TO THE DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK, the Reception Committee regret to announce that the BALL to be given by the COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG to H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT is CANCELLED.

W. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Sec. Ball Committee, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. [338]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"PRINCESS TOTO,"

A Comic Opera in Three Acts.

W. S. GILBERT.

Will be Produced on

THURSDAY, ... 15th Feb., 1906.
FRIDAY, ... 16th " "
SATURDAY, ... 17th " "
MONDAY, ... 19th " "
TUESDAY, ... 20th " "
WEDNESDAY, ... 21st " "

Prices ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SAILORS and SOLDIERS in uniform Half Price to Pit.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

Booking Office at ROBINSON PIANO CO., Open on and after FRIDAY, the 9th February, from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. each day.

M. S. NORFOLK, Business Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. [339]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the Absence of Mr. Geo. L. TOMLIN from the Colony, Mr. C. PEMBERTON has been Appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

A. G. WOOD, Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [31]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE 1906 RACE MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, and Two Following Days, not on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, as previously arranged for. In all other respects the programme as issued will stand.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [147]



MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO, Cable Address: "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies, A1, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed:—MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOI, KOBE, KARATSU AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRAPP, HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES, MANILA: MACDONALD & CO., CHINKIANG: GEARING & CO., YOKOHAMA: M. ASAI & A.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies, the Imperial Armies, the Imperial Railway, Sanyo, Kishu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinmei, Namazata and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yashiro-machi Coal (Karatsu).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries. Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL. Now and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [108]

PUBLIC COMPANY

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 20th FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [319]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 6th FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th January, to TUESDAY, the 6th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 18th January, 1906. [250]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, on SATURDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1906, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 12th February, 1906, both days inclusive.

J. D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [302]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH ORDINARY HALYEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HOTEL MANSIONS, on THURSDAY, the 15th FEBRUARY, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1906. [250]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Managers, at 12.30 p.m. on THURSDAY, 15th February, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1905, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 15th February, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [301]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the proposed special Resolutions. Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 25th January, 1906.

By Order of the Board, JAMES WHITTALL, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS:—(1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:—

The following Article shall be substituted for Article 130, namely:—

130. The Board, through its Secretary, shall make Yearly Statements of the Accounts of the Company from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, in each and every year, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders at each of the Ordinary Meetings of the Company, together with a Report on the general position of the Company.

(2) That the Board, through its Secretary, shall make a Statement of the Accounts of the Company as from the 1st day of May, 1905, to the 31st day of December, 1905, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders at the next ordinary Meeting of the Company to be held during 1906 and that, inasmuch as the Accounts of the Company have already been audited and presented to the Shareholders on the 30th April, 1905, no further or other Statements of the Accounts of the Company for the year 1905, shall be called for by or presented to the Shareholders in respect of Article 130 as this day substituted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALYEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1906, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [334]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th, to the 24th day of February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [333]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th February, 1906, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at "ST. ANDREWS," Barker Road, The Peak, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Therein contained comprising:—

MAPLES and MARINBURK'S MANUFACTURES, BECHSTEIN PIANO, BEDS, CURTAINS, CUPBURY, ELECTRO-PLATE, SMALL QUANTITY OF HOUSE and TABLE LINEN, CARPETS, 2 MOSQUITO HOUSE FRAMES, GAS FITTINGS, CHAIRS, JINLOCKSHAS, CAMERA COMPLETE, ONE TELESCOPE on STAND, GARDEN HOSE and ROLLER GARDEN SEAT, CROQUET and BOWLS (new), FOWLS, and a large Assortment of PALMS, FERNS, ORCHIDS, and other PLANTS.

The downstairs Furniture and part of the Plants will be sold on Wednesday and the Bedroom Furniture and remainder of the Plants on Thursday.

On View—Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th February. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

For further particulars, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1906. [233]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS "GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [2165]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

TWO WELL FURNISHED BED-ROOMS in Kaulsdorf Terrace, suit either Gentleman or Married Couple. Terms moderate.

Apply to—"M. C.," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1906. [226]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AT "BRAESIDE," A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late "Fang Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

INSURANCES

"JANUS" LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO., HAMBURG.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ASSETS PER 31st DECEMBER, 1904, Mk\$ 53,400,000—equal to £22,600,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Hongkong and China, are prepared to accept LIFE and ANNUITY Insurances, as well as to issue ACCIDENT Policies at the most liberal terms ever offered in the East.

SIEMSEN & CO. 155

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904, £17,161,239.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 587,500 0 0
I. FIRE FUNDS... 3,001,268 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [113]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO. 29

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAK BELLAUGH BROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "HANKOW" With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price..... \$1.90.

On Sale at—Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office. Messrs. KELLY & WALSH. Messrs. W. BROWNE & CO. Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO. Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

TO LET

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN. Central position. Apply to—X. X. X., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUSTFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shawan, Tones & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases. Apply to—CHUNG SHUN KOO, First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [61]

TO LET.

SUITEABLE FOR OFFICE, ONE ROOM in Prince's Buildings. Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO. Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

NOS. 2, 5, 6, BARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON. THREE NEW HOUSES, CASTLE ROAD, HONGKONG. Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [85]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads. For full particulars, apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, Alexander Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [82]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE. No. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. No. 6, CLIFTON GARDENS. No. 12, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER). GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. HOUSES in MORRISON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 13th January, 1906. [177]

TO LET.

THE First-floor of YORK BUILDINGS (Opposite Messrs. GAUPE & Co.) For Offices. Apply to—KELLY & WALSH, LD. Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [87]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [110]

TO LET.

NO. 5, "FAIRVIEW" Robinson Road, Kowloon. Semi-detached House. Moderate rental. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 29th December, 1905. [90]

TO LET.

GODOWN. No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [78]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD. No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 10th December, 1905. Apply to—WONG CHEE SANG, Care of YEE SANG FAT & Co. Hongkong, 3

